Gazette of the United States.

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FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOW profuse! how prodigal! are some men of their genius! They have no more idea of economy than a libertine—Sure this extravagance deserves the utmost censure; and when we see a man lavishing as many metaphors and figures upon one subject as would serve for a dozen, we cannot but lament the blind the inconsiderate waste of talents and genius, and be led to believe that the time will come when this prodigal of wit, like children that throw away their bread and butter, will want that which he has so foolishly squandered; I am carried into these reflections by the perusal of some verses addressed to "Justice" in the National Gazette of July 31st*; only attend to the vast variety of shapes and figures under which the President of the United States, and the writer of "Justice" are represented, and mark their connection.

The President is an *elephant*—a *royal flag*—a *steed* and a *deer*, in only two verses.

But the writer of "Justice", far exceeds him in titles.—He is a *dog*, a *rat* a *mouse*, but *for shame's sake* he is *rats and mice*—a *privateer*—a *nag*—*squirrel*—a *blackbird*—a *wretch* and an *ape* with a "*clumsy quill.*"

What an imagination this man must have! What astonishing incongruous powers of connection! One would suppose these verses were written *at sea*, when every movement of the vessel introduced a new train of ideas.

"Wit" says Lord Kaims, "consists chiefly in joining things by *distant* and *fanciful* relations, which *surprise*, because they are *unexpected*; such relations being of the *slightest* kind, readily occur only to that person who makes every relation *equally welcome*. What a wit then the author of these verses must be, who joins things that have *no relation at all*—no pretensions to *fancy* but are really *surprising* and *unexpected*, and are made *equally welcome* with the best relations imaginable.

As I am unwilling to throw any damp upon decided merit, I am sorry that candor obliges me to observe that the metre in these verses is not altogether accurately measured; however it should be remembered that genius spurns at confinement; and God forbid that I should cast a shade over this rising luminary for a paltry syllable or two in a line—besides the more the verse hobbles, the more is the "sound an echo to the sense," and every body knows this is a capital object in Poetry.—Perhaps too the author, under the sanction of Pope meant to *snatch a grace* or two *beyond the reach of art*; and doubtless he has improved upon the idea, by taking it beyond all human comprehension too. JUSTICE.

* *See 3d page of this Gazette.*

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THE public having seen in the GENERAL ADVERTISER of Saturday the 13th inst. a piece said to be "from a correspondent," entitled, "Two questions to two great Men, one a piece."

1st. "Whether he, one of whose companions is a man, who was employed by the late King of France to bribe Members of the Convention, and who afterwards ran off with the money, is a proper person to be at the head of the Finances of the Union?"

2d. "What should be thought of a man, to whom a late General Officer in the French Armies would dare to cry out with exultation, that St. Domingo was ruin'd? Should we not think he delighted too much in devastation to direct a war?"

And another in the same paper of Tuesday last, under the signature of "Viscount Noailles," in which he says that, "In your Saturday's paper, you informed the public of a conversation respecting St. Domingo, between a late General Officer in the French Army, and a person who is so described as probably to intend the Secretary at War, and concluding with saying, that if your informant had reference to me, he told a Lie."—It is become necessary, in order that a right judgment may be formed of the whole transaction, that the following statement should be laid before the public.

AN ENEMY TO FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1793.

On the morning of Monday 15th inst. between seven and eight o'clock, at the request of the Viscount de Noailles, a gentleman of this city accompanied him to Mr. Bache's, when the following conversation passed:—

V. Noailles.—Sir, in your paper of Saturday last, the public are informed of a conversation between a French General Officer, and a gentleman in a public capacity in the service of the United States—By the French Officer I conceive I am meant.

Mr. Bache.—Sir, it is said "a General Officer," your name is not mentioned, and I venture to assure you, it was not intended otherwise than against a man in public life, under this Government.

V. Noailles.—I am the only French General Officer in town, and cannot doubt the insinuation alludes to me; my feelings are very much hurt to be made the instrument of attack upon another.

Mr. Bache.—I repeat that you are not mentioned, and that the article is not meant *against you.*

V. Noailles.—Here is my answer to this attack (handing him the publication under the signature of Viscount Noailles) which I wish inserted in your paper.

Mr. Bache.—Be assured I shall make it my duty to do so.

V. Noailles.—I now wish to have the name of the author?

Mr. Bache.—At present I am not at liberty to give him up, but will endeavour to see him and obtain leave to let you know his name.

V. Noailles.—You may shew him this letter; and you will print it.

Mr. Bache.—I shall certainly do so.

V. Noailles.—At what hour can I have an answer as to the author—I wish it this morning?

Mr. Bache.—It will be difficult to get it; I will see you again in course of the day.

V. Noailles.—I will call again between one and two.

Mr. Bache.—Very well, that time may do.

V. Noailles.—As a private man, in this country I desire to remain quiet: if any man wishes to address me *with truth*, I have no objection as to myself, his name being left with you—but no man shall fire *thro' me* at another; so that you will be authorized to give up the name of any person who may hereafter present you with other publications.

Mr. Bache.—It is not the custom of this country.

V. Noailles.—I will call again between one and two o'clock.

Accordingly at about half past one, Vis. Noailles, accompanied by the same gentleman, called at Mr. Bache's, and waited about half an hour, when Mr. Bache came in and began the conversation.

Mr. Bache.—I am now authorized to give you the name of Citizen Pascal as the writer of the piece in question.

V. Noailles.—Mr. Pascal, the Secretary of Mr. Genet!!

Mr. Bache.—The same.

V. Noailles.—Very well!!!

Mr. Bache.—I can also inform you the intention was not to hurt your feelings, but meant *against a public officer of our Government.*

V. Noailles.—I repeat again, I hope you will *always be* ready to name the person who may in future desire you to print any thing relative to me, or you will be answerable.

Mr. Bache.—Yes, Sir, certainly.

V. Noailles.—I expect the letter given you this morning, will be printed.

Mr. Bache.—I give you my word it shall.

The name of the gentleman who attended the conversation, the printer is in possession of, and at liberty to give any person who may doubt the authenticity of it.

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

SIR,

Your inserting the following in your useful Paper, will much oblige A FRENCHMAN.

AMONGST the Mulattoes and rebel slaves, who plundered and burnt the Cape-Francois, or slaughtered its unfortunate inhabitants, Stephen Poverel and Leger Felicité Sonthonax, who always say they are delegated to the French Leeward Islands, *to re-establish order and public tranquility*, have declared by their proclamation of the 21st ult. that the will of the French Republic, *and that of its delegates*, was to give freedom *to all the Negroes* who will fight for the Republic, under the orders of the civil commissaries, either against foreign or *domestic enemies.*

It should seem by this expression, that all the formidable armies of the combinated forces against France were threatening the French Leeward Islands. Nevertheless it is undoubted, that the English, the only nation to fear in these seas, were without any squadron at Jamaica; and that the Spaniards kept themselves within bounds to preserve their boundaries. Therefore who were the true enemies of France at Hispaniola? The rebel slaves and free mulattoes their instigators, and the slaves have been declared free by the delegates of the Republic. Is it for having, since two years, laid waste that so flourishing country, by murdering the proprietors and burning the properties? that they have been called to fight against the domestic enemies. Who were then these domestic enemies? the white people who they had already sworn destruction to.

But now, how agrees that will of the delegates of the French Republic, to give freedom to all the Negroes, with their oath so solemnly taken, on the 24th of October last, the day of the reception of General Rochambeau, as Governor of St. Domingo? *We do know*, said they, *two kinds of men in this country: the freemen and slaves. We do know that slavery is necessary to the Colonial System. Such is the will of the National Convention, and we do declare that if they would alter their disposition in this regard, we would rather die than to be instrumental to that violation of your properties.*

And now, the will of the delegates of the Republic is to violate these properties, to give the freedom to all the Negroes, *to make them enjoy all the rights of the French citizens*; and that, say they, *by the mission which the National Convention, and the Executive Council of the Republic have given to the Civil Commissaries.*

All the proceedings of the National Convention are public. Where is that which gives them such an important mission, *to make slaves enjoy all the rights of the French citizens?* Would not all the world have resounded with shouts of that event!

Allies American, judge now between the Civil Commissaries, appointed by Louis Capet, and the inhabitants of St. Domingo, accused by them, or their agents, in your own papers, to be infringers to the laws, particularly to that which gives to the Mulattoes the rights of citizens! There are infringers of the laws, but the French nation will judge them. She ought at length to be enlightened by the conflagration of that important city, the Cape-Francois.

Foreign Intelligence.

Translated from FRENCH PAPERS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

MAY 6.

CAMBON, after some remarks on the want of harmony in some parts of the Republic, offered a plan of instruction for the commissioners of the Convention. The discussion on this was adjourned.

Barrere read letters from Nantz, dated the 3d May, by which it appears that 600 men of the army commanded by Gen. Beysser were driven back at St. Leger, by the rebels, with a loss of 100 men, and 2 pieces of cannon.

The administrators of Nantz write stating the necessity of immediate assistance, to repress the rebels in the department. "But a little while since a body of 4 or 5000 men would have been sufficient to repress the insurrection; but time has been given them to organize and exercise themselves; they occupy more than 25 leagues square of country, and all the inhabitants of this territory take an active part in the rebellion; they are obliged to march under pain of death; the emigrants and priests have succeeded in making some of these unfortunate people believe that they are invulnerable.—Those who are taken and condemned to death go to the place of execution with demonstrations of joy, and in expectation of an inestimable reward. These people are not to be despised, there are about 200,000 armed; they march in large bodies; 40,000 have been seen moving with order and celerity. Extensive measures must be taken; two armies should proceed against the rebels, one from Nantz, the other from Saumur, and our generals should never attack but with superior forces."

Barrere read another letter giving an account of some successes of the rebels against a small body of patriots.

Another letter from Poitiers announces that that city is menaced, that the rebels have gone into Bressuire, which our troops had evacuated.

After the reading of these letters, Barrere insisted on the importance of preventing the civil war from spreading; he gave an account of the forces in march or intended soon to march against the rebels, viz.

Ten thousand regulars, 6000 recruits of the department of Charente, 1000 volunteers of Orleans, 2 battalions from Rouen, 12,000 men from Paris, the amount of a subtraction of 10 men from each company in one of the armies of the frontiers; such are the forces intended for this expedition. But there are in Paris men who breed confusion in the sections, who will neither serve nor permit others to serve, who kill time in discussions; there are counter-revolutionists who pervert the law to give a stab to liberty. Some wish to send off bachelors only, others aristocrats, and others again other classes; thence a general want of energy.

A member announced that in the department of Lot, all the citizens wished to be enrolled; the gates of the city were obliged to be shut to prevent this enthusiasm from being an injury to the population and industry.

May 7. The commissioners of the convention on the western coasts write that they had suspended the colonel and arrested 8 officers of the Germanic legion, and that their conduct was applauded by the privates.

Cambon declared that on the 10th of this month, the Committee of Public Safety would render an account of all their operations, and would exhibit a faithful statement of the situation of the republic; that in the meanwhile it was his duty to do away the impressions which calumnies against that committee may have produced, relative to their expenditures; "calumnies," said Cambon, "which we have read of the hand of the warm patriot Brissot." The reporter assured, that the committee had not yet touched the 100,000 livres put into their hands—neither had any part of the six millions appropriated for secret expences been expended; neither any thing of the funds decreed to indemnify our allies, for expences they might be at to second the force of the republic. Cambon observed, that the employ of this last mentioned fund was a subject of calumny, in order to oblige the committee to explain themselves on this subject, but that the committee would never impair the secrets of this operation. Having called Brissot an infamous libeller, a man connected with Pitt, Cambon explained the difficulties the committees had to encounter in order to get things a going;—"When we began our operations," said he "the executive power did not act, and some parts of it even yet cannot get to shew sufficient activity. The ministry of Marine is very active; that of war is a labyrinth, where it is impossible to find one's way: I defy any man from getting through it. The minister of foreign affairs often consults with the committee; yet he is not as active as we could wish, and in general it is plain, that the ministers try to avoid fatigue. The re-union of the ministry of contributions with the national treasury has been proposed; this union is necessary," &c.

NANTES, May 8.

Treason appears on every side; we learned yesterday that a detachment of 300 men of the ci devant regiment of Provence which was posted at St. Columbin five leagues hence, has gone over to the rebels, carrying with them a colour, one piece of cannon, their arms and baggage—This detachment has been well received by the banditti, who say that they have nothing against the white coats (troops of the line) as they were not the cause of the king's death. They sent back one of these soldiers after having treated him well, and filled his pockets with crowns—This man has made a report to our department, and has been imprisoned. The rebels within 15 days have taken 1000 muskets, 3 cannon, and two ammunition waggons. Soldiers are daily sent to us but they are unarmed, we arm

them and they suffer every thing to be carried off.

Those parishes which remain faithful have furnished double their quota of contingent recruits—400 of these recruits set off for Brest on Friday; they will be incorporated into the marine.

MARSEILLES, May 1.

We are now tranquil—the tyranny under which we lived is destroyed. The commissioners of the convention, Bayle, and Baisset, the authors of so many convulsions have fled. The anarchists and clubs have either fled or are under arrest. We would have strangled them in their lurking place if they had abandoned it—but we have contented ourselves with walling it up. We now breathe in peace and the reign of the law is begun.

Department of the Lower Pyrennees.

Extract of a letter from Bayonne, May 3.

"The beginning of this month the Spaniards invaded our territory in force 4 leagues from this city—They surprized the camp at Sure, where we had about 2000 men. After a battle of two hours they put our small army to flight, took 8 field pieces, and remained masters of the field.

Our soldiers burnt every instrument of encampment. Bayonne is much alarmed, as we have only 1300 men in garrison, too small a number for what may be considered a principal key to the republic—especially as they are mostly undisciplined national guards. Our citadel is defended by only one company of cannoneers of Lot and Garonne—they are too inexperienced to defend so important a post.

This should be known throughout the republic, that means may be devised to oppose an enemy much more formidable than we imagined.

P. S. General Servan arrived yesterday—he is employed in rallying the fugitives, who are numerous—they are all ordered to join their respective corps.

Latest Foreign Advices.

On Tuesday last the Earl of Halifax, British Packet, Capt. Boulderson, arrived at New-York, in 42 days from Falmouth. By this vessel London papers are received to the 9th of June, extracts from which follow.

COLOGNE, May 26.

GENERAL CUSTINE's attempt to deliver Mentz, though it had not the desired success, yet in part succeeded. The following are the particulars of it: On the 16th inst. he detached 16,000 men from the army of the Moselle towards Mentz; and to occupy the attention of the Prussian corps commanded by the Prince de Hohenloe, an invasion was made into Deux Ponts; and about midnight, between the 16th and 17th, a corps of 5000 men also sallied from Landau, and whilst the detached corps filed off by Spires, this corps attacked the Austrians and the corps of French emigrants under the Prince de Conde on one side, whilst General Custine, at the head of the principal division of his troops, attacked them on the other. The action, which took place on the morning of the 17th near Belheim, was very warm; the emigrants defended themselves with great courage against superior numbers, and the Austrians acted with equal bravery. At the commencement of the action it was supposed the French would have had the advantage, but the Imperialists and emigrants remained masters of the field, and the French were obliged to return to their former posts without having executed the object of their attack, which was to penetrate as far as Mentz. In the French account of the action, they attributed the failure of it to two battalions of volunteers, who by mistake fired on their own Chasseurs, and a third threw away their arms before they saw the enemy. The Austrians in this action, which lasted three hours, had 130 men killed and wounded, and the emigrants had 60 or 70. The latter lost four cannon at the beginning of the action, but they were afterwards retaken.—Some prisoners were taken on both sides. One emigrant shot himself rather than suffer himself to be taken. Though Gen. Custine failed in his chief end, he reaped this advantage: Gen. Wurmser the next day thought proper to remove beyond Queich, and fix his camp there; and the French advanced posts are now in the place where those of the Austrians were.

RHINE, May 27.

The accounts that the Imperial corps under Gen. Wurmser, together with the Prussians and Hessians, were obliged, the former to cross the Rhine again from the district of Landau, and the latter to leave the duchy of Deux Ponts, is fully confirmed. All the particulars we at present learn of this event are, that the French in three columns, attacked the Austrians and the corps of Conde near Belheim, Herxheim, and Rulsheim, and after an action of three hours, obliged their enemies, who were much inferior in number, to give way. The French General Ferrere had pushed forward to within an hour's march of Spires, but there he was repulsed by the Imperialists: the loss of the latter is reckoned at 130 killed and as many wounded.

The corps of emigrants suffered very much, and lost four pieces of cannon, which, however, the Austrians retook again.

It is said, that notwithstanding the advantage of this affair rests on the side of the French, yet they lost a vast number more men than the Austrians and emigrants.

By accounts from Manheim, the Prussians under Col. Szekuli, have taken 500 French, and nine pieces of cannon, near Neuenkirchen.

The French have again entered the Bewald, and their advanced posts reach as far as Kuarth.

The advantages gained by the French in Deux Ponts were also only of short duration, as, by the last accounts we received, the Prussians and Hessians have returned from Lautern by the way of Landstuhl, and again taken possession of Carlsberg.

The French sallied from Mentz in the nights of the 17th, 20th, and 21st of this month; they attempted the same twice from Mombach, but were repulsed.

The landing of the French at Gustavusburgh was prevented by General Roder; 30 of their dead were found upon Blue Island, and ten vessels loaded with wounded were sent to Mentz. The loss of the Germans in the last action consists of 76 killed and wounded, among whom are six Imperial and Prussian officers.

LEYDEN, May 26.

By advice received from several parts, we are informed, that the National Assembly have forbid any communications with Foreign States, by a decree to the following import:

"That the Directors of the posts of France shall, for the future, discontinue all communication with the Directors of Foreign Posts.

BRUSSELS, May 27.

The following official accounts have been received respecting the operations of the combined armies from the 10th to the 25th of May. They are dated from the head quarters of Prince Cobourg.

Nothing particular occurred between the 10th and the 23d, the French confining themselves entirely to entrenching themselves on all sides, and the allied armies remained quiet in their different positions, waiting for their heavy siege artillery, and for the arrival of some more English, Hanoverian and Dutch troops, who were on their way to join them. The French had fortified themselves in so strong a manner in their camps of Famars and Anzin, and had thrown up such works, that they appeared impenetrable. Prince Cobourg, however, notwithstanding their excellent position, determined to make an attack on the French with the whole of the army at all points at once, and the whole of the enemy's line, from Orchies to Maubeuge, was accordingly on the 23d inst. at daybreak attacked at the same moment. The Dutch troops attacked the enemy at Mouchin, drove them beyond Orchies, and took 60 prisoners. The Prussian troops attacked them at Hasnon, drove them into the Abbey, and took their fortifications, but could not force them from the Abbey, on account of a large moat filled with water, which surrounded it. The Imperial corps de reserve carried the entrenchments at Aubry, and the French, knowing the importance of the post, made a number of desperate efforts the whole day to recover it, but were always repulsed with loss, and were at last obliged to abandon a flag and several cannon. The centre assaulted and carried the redoubts which covered the right of the brook of Ronelle, near Alnoi, and took 7 cannon and ten waggons with ammunition. The left wing took the entrenchments near Maresche and Astre, and the redoubts at Villerspol. In the latter they found 6 pieces of cannon, and 4 waggons with ammunition; and the Imperial troops of Bavay took the redoubts and abattis of the enemy on the causway at Quesnoy, and pursued the French beyond the woods of Anfroipet. Night coming on, Prince Cobourg and Gen. Clairfait thought it proper to let their troops rest from the fatigues of the day, with a determination to attack the next morning early the camps of Famars and Anzin; but when the troops the next morning (the 24th) went to attack them, they found the enemy had through terror, during the night abandoned them entirely. Part of the French forces threw themselves into Valenciennes, which the allied armies immediately invested, and part retired by Denain to Bouchain and Cambrai. The Prussians also found the abbey of Hasnon evacuated, which they took possession of, and went in pursuit of the enemy as far as Marchiennes. The French had in the course of the different attacks on the 23d, about 3000 men killed and wounded. The latter took 300 prisoners, among whom were a general and 20 officers.

Prince Cobourg's army is encamped to the right of the Scheldt, his right wing at Quaing, and his left at Tricht; the corps de reserve under Gen. Clairfait occupies the left of the Scheldt, and extends from Auby to Tricht. The garrison of Valenciennes endeavors to disturb the advanced posts, but to no purpose.

FRANKFORT, May 20.

The rapid advances of Custine, at the head of an army said to consist of 120,000 has created a general apprehension and confusion throughout this city, that the principal inhabitants are removing with their effects to a place of more safety.

The commandant of Mentz, in a conference with the Duke of Brunswick, agreed to evacuate the place, provided the garrison was permitted to march out with the honors of war, a day to be appointed for the purpose; it is however more than probable that the success of Custine may alter his intentions.

The principal body of the enemy has since the action at Famars, rallied in the neighborhood of Bouchain; another party is forming at Douay: the second body, above 20,000 strong, is posted at the camp of Madelaine, before Lisle, to cover that city; whilst a third, less considerable, is formed in Maritime Flanders, to observe the enemy in that quarter. These dispositions announce a defence which must be productive of fresh slaughter, and prove that a project more subject to multiplied, and we fear, insurmountable difficulties than the attempt to conquer France, by arms, could not have been conceived.

May 24. Yesterday the King of Prussia was in this city, and this day some Anspach troops arrived to form our garrison.

PARIS, May 22.

Declaration made by the President of the National Convention to the French Nation.

"CITIZENS,

"The scandalous scene which has just passed in the tribunes, convinces me of the truth of a conspiracy which has been revealed to me by many good citizens, who, fearing the poignards of assassins, have refused to make their names public. I shall now develope this plot! Legislators, people, be attentive!—your safety is concerned!

"The aristocracy and the coalition of kings, who tremble at their inability to snatch from us our liberty by the force of arms, are now preparing to destroy it by an intrigue carried on by gold. These were the days appointed for the execution of their plot; and what passed yesterday and to day in the hall are only preliminaries to it. This conspiracy has been formed for the same purpose as that of the 10th of May; they wish to destroy the convention by insurrection, and this is their plan of execution.

"The conspirators after having for a long time prepared the minds of the people by crafty speeches cloathed in patriotic language, have misled the members of the popular societies, of the constituted authorities, and even of the Convention itself, so as almost to have persuaded them that to save the country, a new insurrection was necessary. This insurrection has been organized by clandestine committees. Every thing is preconcerted and arranged. The disorder which they have created in the Convention, will serve as a pretext for their projected riot. The women too lend their assistance, many of whom have been formed into regiments for this iniquitous undertaking—at the moment when their misguided arms are uplifted for the destruction of their country, they endeavor to persuade us that they are employed in saving it.

"A great majority of the Citizens, it is true, have not been seduced; but our enemies have succeeded in making fanatics of that credulous part of the people, who, more remarkable for their virtue than their understanding, are easily misled. They have also attempted to persuade the Volunteers, who are going to Vendee, that they ought not to depart till after the execution of their project.

"The insurgents are to execute, on the Members of the Convention and other Citizens, the proscriptions which have been ordered by their leaders. The persons proscribed will necessarily find some defenders; a combat will ensue, and such Members of the Convention as shall have been led astray, will be themselves massacred. The National Representation will then be destroyed; the flames of civil war will break forth, and the departments and the armies will be divided.

"A prey to anarchy, there no longer remains to France a rallying point. During these intervals, all the armies at the same time attack our frontiers, the Aristocrats shew themselves, and the Counter-revolution is effected.

"Citizens, this is the abyss into which you are about to be precipitated, if, notwithstanding all that you have just heard, you persist in following the instigations of those who mislead you. I call heaven to witness, it is for your welfare alone that I speak—If you could see the bottom of my heart, you would there discover how much I abhor slavery—how much I adore liberty. It is she who at this moment inspires me.

"I owe to my country the declaration that I have made—I have discharged my conscience, and, firm at my post, I wait the event.

"I love the people too well not to use my utmost endeavors to save them from the effects of their own madness; and if in the excess of their blindness it should happen, that in this chair I should receive their attacks, covered with wounds I will still offer up my prayers for their happiness, and my last words shall be "O God, preserve the liberty of my country, and pardon those murderers, they know not what they do."

(Signed) "ISNARD."

In my letter of the 20th, I announced to you, that we were here in the momentary expectation of an awful and tremendous crisis, and never was the state of this metropolis so critical as it is at the present moment. By the address of the President of the Convention to the people, you will perceive how matters are circumstanced, and in addition to this statement, take the following particulars:

The populace assemble in great bodies, and become more and more riotous and importunate. They express their detestation of the present state of things, call out for laws and government, and in the hall of the Convention the legislators are at each sitting insulted by the galleries.

Yesterday two thousand of the rioters were apprehended by the armed force—a measure which appears to have roused the citizens of all ranks, who find an immediate decision necessary.

Boulanger, the new commandant general, has resigned, foreseeing too much danger and difficulty, at the present crisis, in the post of honor assigned to him.

The departments are in a state little better than that of the metropolis. Marseilles seems to have renewed the plan of a federative system of the southern provinces. The sections of that city have got the better of the adverse party, and co-operate with those of Bourdeaux; many of the citizens have fled, and a greater number are apprehended and imprisoned.

It was yesterday announced in the Convention, that M. de St. Croix, sent on a diplomatic mission to Constantinople, had been apprehended on his way by the Bashaw of Bosnia.

The success of the Spaniards on the frontier of the Pyrennees has been rapid. They have made a second irruption in the lower department of the Pyrennees, have possessed themselves of St. Jean de Luz, and threaten an attack on Bayonne, in the vicinity of which city, it has been stated in the Jacobins, they have made their landing good to the number of ten thousand. They have obtained a complete victory over the troops of the Republic, at Saars.

National Convention of France,

MAY 22.

GENERAL CUSTINE.

The following letter was read from this officer.

Weissembourg, May 18.

"ON the 16th I sent orders to Genl. Houchard to attack Sembach with his troops, whilst General Pully attacked the Prussians at Permesheim. In order to attack the Prussians with greater success, I propagated a report amongst them that I was reinforced with cavalry from the army of the Moselle, and also with artillery from Strasbourg.

"On the 16th, at eight o'clock at night, I marched with 26 battalions, three regiments of dragoons and five of cavalry, to take post on the heights of Denheim. The battle began at half past five the following morning. Our artillery had great effect. The battle at first was much in our favor, but while our infantry were forming, a regiment of our cavalry rode up towards them, which a battalion of our troops taking for the enemy, ran away and could not be rallied. I did every thing to stop their flight but in vain; and in running off they shot at our troops and behaved like cowards.

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

MAY 24.

Copy of a letter from the Commissioners of the National Assembly.

"*Head Quarters at Narbach, &c. 19.*

"BEING arrived at the army of the Moselle on the 16th, we found that a battle was about to take place. We descended from our carriage and got on horseback to follow our brave troops.

"Having advanced some distance, our light infantry met the Prussians at Neukirchen. Our troops fought them within pistol shot. The enemy soon retired. General Houchard ordered a regiment of dragoons to advance, while our light troops attacked the village. The Prussians however, thought fit not to wait, and ran off.

"Our troops pursued them to the valley of Hombourg and Carlsberg, when they hoped the Prussians would make a stand and fight. We waited an hour, however no enemy appeared. Our general finding the Prussians would not fight, and being unwilling to tire our troops, ordered a retreat.

"Nothing can equal the regret of our troops at not fighting: they were mortified at being ordered to retreat; and it was only in assuring them that another opportunity would soon offer, that they were persuaded to fall back.

"We have only to add, that whilst we have such brave defenders of our country, we need not fear our enemies.

(Signed) "MARIBAUT,
"MONTAT,
"SOUBRANY,
"MAINET."

In the Jacobin Sittings of the 24th, Kellermann appeared among them, which created murmurs and applause. After a good deal of tumult, he said he was come among them to take an oath that he would die in the service of the Republic [*Violent hisses*].—Some Members cried out, Dumourier had done the same.

We have not at present time to enter into a detail of this sitting, but it was decreed at length, that in future no Jacobin should be obliged to take an oath, for the word of an honourable man was sufficiently binding.

CLUB OF CORDELIERS.—*May 16.*

Varlet, an Apostle of Liberty, proposed the following measures, which were adopted by the Club, who proposed to remain permanent till their execution.

1. To send Couriers into all the Departments, there to sound the tocsin.

2. To commence an Insurrection at Paris, and to contrive within twenty-four hours after its commencement, that it shall be the last.

3. To guillotine instantly all the Brissotines.—And,

4. To levy on all the rich, such a contribution as shall soon become a competent fund to the needy.

May 18. General Miaczienski, condemned to die, had made, a member observed, important declarations, on which the Sovereign People ought to judge—some of the Legislators, either of the Mountain or the Valley, may thus turn out to be traitors.

It was reported that a general meeting should be held next day (the 19th) to address the Convention to pass a Decree of Accusation against all the Girondines, and to have them tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal; and to enact that the poor shall be indemnified, at the expence of the rich, for the excessive dearness of provisions.—All the Popular Societies, the Municipality, the Sections, and the People, to carry up this Address.

LONDON, May 27.

Yesterday, at nine at night, Capt. Crawford arrived at the secretary of state's office, with letters from sir James Murray, which state, that on the 23d, a general attack was made upon the French in their camp at Famars; and that, after an action of five hours, the French were beaten with considerable loss. About 300 prisoners and ten pieces of cannon were taken. None of the British officers were killed or wounded: only 20 non-commissioned officers, and about 300 of the combined armies, fell.

June 3. The Leyden Gazette of the 28th May, contains the following article:

MANHEIM, May 19. The necessity of succouring Mentz, blockaded on all sides, seems to have induced General Custine to make an effort, in which he has succeeded beyond all expectation. We are this day informed that, having advanced at the head of a numerous army, he attacked general Wurmser, and obliged him, after a vigorous resistance, to retreat beyond Queich; that he afterwards caused a part of his forces to attack the corps of the Prussian army, under the command of the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe, at Carlsberg, in the Duchy of Deux Ponts; who abandoned this important post to the French. We expect the date, confirmation, and particulars of these events.

June 7. The Earl of Carlisle is to be appointed secretary of state for the home department, in the room of Mr. Dundas.

By dispatches arrived yesterday by the Lisbon mail, there is advice that the Spaniards have been on the French territory in the Pyrennees ever since the 17th of April; that in several actions they have defeated the French, and taken several cannon. The Spanish fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, was in Carthagena, waiting for Lord Hood, under whose orders they are to act.

Several English gentlemen in Paris have lately been denounced at the committee of safety, for having been more free in their conduct and conversation against the present order of things than was prudent; amongst the number is Captain Grimston, of Yorkshire, formerly of the guards, and now an half-pay officer. He would have been guillotined some time ago, had not Thomas Paine (who was the person whom he chiefly reproached) in the most liberal manner exerted himself to save his life.

June 8. Mails due—Twenty-one French, one Dublin, and one Waterford.

Last night at 9 o'clock, Mr. Major, one of the king's messengers, arrived at the secretary of state's office, Whitehall, with letters from his royal highness the Duke of York, in the British camp near Valenciennes, which place he left on Tuesday afternoon, when the British troops had cut an entrenchment of nearly a mile in length—they were all in high spirits, but had not made any attack on the enemy, on information being given, that they had formed a mine between the encampment and the walls of the garrison.

By private letters from Ostend we hear the important information, that in a paper of the Moniteur, of the 31st ult. it is stated, that on the 26th, Gaston, at the head of the Breton Royalists, had gained a very decided advantage over the republicans in the neighborhood of Fontenay, in consequence of which it was apprehended that Rochelle must fall into the hands of the loyalists.

We have letters from Mayence, dated the 28th [illegible] nothing remarkable had happened.

It is confidently said, that the scarcity of grain is so much felt in some parts of Spain, that they have been obliged to grind the shells of nutts, as a substitute for bread.

The letters from Holland, brought by the mail which arrived yesterday, mention that accounts were arrived there from Paris, that the Counter Revolutionists, under their chief Gaston, had advanced as far as within 45 leagues of Paris.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, June 1.

"Trade is here at the lowest ebb; the militia act is opposed by force of arms by the Catholic peasantry in the southern and middle counties, and is very unpopular here; and in this town the military are rioting and behaving with great insolence and licentiousness. Private distresses absorb most people's attention."

Extract of a letter from Ostend, May 31.

"We have now a force in this town of about 4000 men fit for service, including 700 dragoons just arrived."

ABRIDGEMENT OF THE STATE *of* POLITICS *FOR THIS WEEK.*

IF the last week seemed to be a week of tranquility, and distinguished, not for a multiplicity, but by a paucity of what are called news, or interesting events, the present week, like a storm after a calm, has manifested various wrecks of the hostile and furious passions of contending nations, and of civil discord.

The great effort made by the French army under

CUSTINE

to raise the siege of Mayence, and eventually that of Cassel, has been attended with great slaughter on both sides. The object of this effort has not, indeed, been completely attained, but the French are not so much straitened as they were before in their quarters. Their advanced post being now in possession of the same ground that was formerly occupied by their invaders.

On the northern and eastern frontier the French arms have likewise made a successful sally; they have seized and plundered the town of Furness, and beat back the Austrian and Hanoverian troops to Ostend. In a word, the French, from the vivacity of that spirit with which they are actuated, and their resources and numbers, if they suffer disaster and loss in one place, gain advantages in another.

On the other side, the spirit of their opponents, the confederated armies, is equally persevering, and their resources as abundant. From

ENGLAND

they have received at the port of Ostend the most seasonable and encouraging supplies of troops, ammunition, arms and provision. In the dominions of Austria and Prussia, and other parts of Germany, new levies are constantly made, and continual supplies poured in afresh into the devouring flame of war. Nor are the

FRENCH LOYALISTS

to be considered as the least formidable enemies to the National Convention. In Brittany the successes of that honest and brave class of men seem to be on the increase; while the spirit with which they are animated is every day more and more widely diffused; of which we have a conspicuous proof and example in the voluntary surrender of

THREE FRENCH SHIPS OF WAR

to the governor of the Spanish Island of St. Trinadad. If there be any truth in the report that an army is on the point of being sent to the aid of the Bretons, from the Empress of Russia, the spirit of loyalty will blaze forth in France with still greater rapidity.

But whatever truth there may be in this report the cause of moderated monarchy in France will doubtless derive no small countenance and support from the British fleet that has sailed under

ADMIRAL LORD HOOD

into the Mediterranean, the probable object of which is the reduction of Corsica. That the importance of this island to Great-Britain may be rightly understood, it is to be observed, that with the capital and industry of British merchants and planters, it is capable of producing as much coffee, cotton, silk and oil, as this country consumes; & that it is already stored with as much wood as would go a great way towards maintaining the British fleet for more than half a century. Here it is natural to recollect that another island, producing cotton, coffee, &c. has been lately restored to the British empire. It is needless to remind our readers that we allude to the capture of the island of

TOBAGO

in the West-Indies. While new fields are thus opened to British enterprize and cultivation, it would certainly be rash and impolitic to indulge too great a spirit of speculation on the subject of an immediate and total abolition of slavery.

In the course of this week the part that

AMERICA

is to take on the present theatre of politics has been ascertained; she is, very prudently, to observe an exact neutrality.

The formation and embodying of a militia, which is granted to Scotland as a matter of favor, is, it seems, considered in

IRELAND

as an object of dislike, and a subject of complaint and even of insurrection. On the occasion of his

MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,

the same spirit of loyalty appeared that has been strikingly manifested among all ranks of British subjects, ever since the King's indisposition excited their fears for his safety, and the intrigues of French agitators their apprehensions for that of the British constitution; even country farmers expressed their loyalty by fireworks and other testimonies of joy.

Philadelphia, August 3.

ABSTRACT OF FURTHER
EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,
BY THE PACKET.

THE details of French affairs in the English papers received by the Packet, are very imperfect—particularly respecting Paris, and the internal commotions—this may be accounted for, from the interruption of the intercourse between England and France.—At the time of the Packet's sailing, or the date of the last papers, no less than 21 French mails appear to have been due. The address of M. Isnard, President of the Convention, to the people, alludes to some excesses, accounts of which do not appear in the English papers. The resolutions of the Club of the Cordeliers, may have given rise to it—they proposed sounding the Tocsin in all the Departments, &c. &c.

The number of Bankruptcies in England, from January 1st to May 28, amount to 642.—Paris was tranquil the 20th May. Marat has denounced Le Brun, the French Minister at War. The prison of the Abbaye is again filled. Gen. Miranda is acquitted. Gen. Miaczinski, and Philip D'vaux, one of Dumourier's aids de camp, are guillotined. Gen. Valence is in London. The army of the eastern Pyrenees is commanded by Gen. Dellers. Count d'Artois has been in England, but has not succeeded in his negociation; which, it is said, was to prevail on the English to pay 15,000 Russians to be employed against France. Sweden has determined on a strict neutrality during the present war.—Embarkations of troops, horse and foot, continue to be made from England. The trial of M. d'Orleans commenced at Marseilles the 3d of May. The Prussians have been again driven from Deux Ponts, which is in possession of the French. All communication with foreign States is forbidden by the Convention. Attempts were lately made in Dublin to assassinate Lord Mountjoy and Lord Bellamont. One of the largest manufacturing houses in Manchester has again set to work the hands that had been dismissed. Two Dutch regiments were defeated by the French before Lisle, and cut to pieces, the few prisoners taken were carried into that city; the Dutch fought with desperate bravery. On the 31st May the French surprized and took the fortress of Furnes, garrisoned by 1100 Dutch and Austrian troops, and drove them from thence; they took possession of the town and all the military stores, carried off the Bailiff and Magistrates, plundered the town, and raised a contribution of 600 oxen, sheep and horses, and then evacuated the place, to which the Dutch returned in greater force next day. Advices from the combined armies under Prince de Cobourg, to the 4th June state, that nothing of importance had transpired since the 23d May, except breaking ground by the English within cannon shot, before Valenciennes. The batteries of the allies before Mentz, are brought so near, that 12 pounders carry into the citadel.—A proposition for opening a negociation for peace with England appears to have been made by the French Minister of War. Several letters on this subject have been published in the English papers, addressed to Lord Grenville, but no reply appears.

The inhabitants of Dantzic have taken the new oath to the King of Prussia under circumstances of much pomp and solemnity.—The important fortress of Kaminieck capital of Podolia in Poland, has surrendered to the Russians, all those who were disaffected to the new order of affairs had taken refuge there, they must in consequence leave the kingdom.

The accounts of Gen. Custine's late movements appear involved in much contradiction and obscurity—for while the paragraph writers say that he has an army of 120,000 men; is carrying all before him—and that the siege of Mentz will certainly be raised in consequence of his victory on the 16th May.—Neither his own letter, nor that of the Commissioners giving an account of the action of that day represent their success as complete, but rather the reverse. The taking of the camp of Famars took place 7 days after Custine's attack on the army before Mentz.—A letter from Frankfort of the 21st May, says that the French were defeated on the 16th in an attempt to pass the Rhine near Gesseren.

Decree of the National Convention, on the 9th May.

French ships of war and privateers may stop, and send into the ports of the Republic, such neutral ships as shall be found loaded, in the whole or in part, either with provisions belonging to neutral powers loaded for the enemy's ports, or goods belonging to the enemy. Goods belonging to the enemy are declared lawful prizes, and forfeited to the profit of the captors. Provisions belonging to neutral powers shall be paid for upon the footing of their value in the place for which they were destined. In all cases, neutral ships shall be released from the moment of the unloading of the provisions that may be stopped, or the goods which may be seized. The freight of them shall be paid at the rate stipulated by the shippers. A just indemnification shall be granted according to their detention, by the tribunals that take coguizance of the prizes.

The Ambuscade Frigate sailed from New-York Wednesday morning. Thursday morning a firing was heard in that city; and yesterday it was reported in town, that some gentlemen from the Jersies had seen the Ambuscade and Boston engaged; that the action lasted three quarters of an hour, during which the latter lost her fore-top-mast, and was seen to sheer off.

Since the above account was received, we hear an express has arrived from New-York to the French Minister, confirming the same—with this addition, that the Ambuscade had repaired the damage she sustained in the action, and was in pursuit of the Boston.

Yesterday came up the river and anchored opposite the city, the French Frigate La Serveillante, of 40 guns, and the ship Le Normandie, armed en flute; both ships fired salutes, which were returned by a detachment of the Artillery, with two brass 12 pounders, from High-street wharf, and by repeated huzzas from a great number of citizens collected on the occasion.

We hear that Capt. Barney, of Baltimore, in a ship from the Cape, was captured by two Providence privateers, who put ten hands on board—leaving Capt. Barney and three hands in his own ship, who have found means to conduct her to her originally destined port, Baltimore.

A Baltimore paper says, Capt. Porter, of the Revenue Cutter, on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. seized 14 sail of coasting and bay vessels, for breach of the revenue laws.

A vessel from Barbadoes brings an account that Admiral Gardner has sailed for England, having previously ordered two frigates to cruize on the coasts of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Boston, July 28.

"You will see by the papers that this town has been in great agitation the week past, in consequence of a small schooner that was fitting with arms, &c. to cruize against the English. The United States Attorney is looking after two Americans said to be concerned—A brig arrived this afternoon from Port-au-Prince brings an account of a bloody action between the whites and mulattoes, &c. the whites lost 800 on the spot.—The ship Columbia is arrived from Canton and the North-West coast, all well.

The following paragraph is taken from a Niagara paper of July 4.

The Commissioners from the United States left Navy Hall on Thursday last, and we understand were to proceed to Fort Erie, to embark on board his Majesty's ship the Dunmore, which is ordered to attend them, to the object of their mission.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It can no longer be doubted, that should the antifederal Junto carry their points, there will no longer be either foreign peace or domestic tranquility for the United States.

What a blessed principle is that which impels its votaries to precipitate their country from the summit of general happiness to the abyss of human misery!

In the addresses, resolutions and other *public* and *attested* transactions of the people, we are to look for the general sentiment of the majority—this is firm ground. The modesty of those who arrogate to themselves the sense of the people in their incendiary, anonymous slanders on the government, and on the distinguished patriots of the country, is abundantly apparent!

When the government of the people is to be assailed and destroyed, then the people in contradistinction from the government, are *all in all*—but, when the people come forward in support of their own government on any occasion—this forsooth is a reflection on the government as wanting energy—the very principle to which the disorganizers of the day feel the strongest antipathy.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

To JUSTICE,*
An abusive Scribbler.

Quid facient domini, audent cum talia fures. Virg.

THE man that doth an elephant pursue,
Whose capture gains a noble price,
Amid the chace heeds not the barking crew,
Or lesser game of rats and mice.

On ocean's wastes who chace the *royal flag*,
Stop not to take the privateer:
Who aims to seize the steed, neglects the nag;
No squirrel hunt will catch a deer.

A blockhead's venom ever spits in vain:
To honour's coat no drop adheres—
Go wretch—to white-wash'd squires disclose your pain,
Your tiny gods, and godling peers.

The little *apes*, that strut in courtly guise,
May vile abuse thro' *you* impart;
But I—that on no Treasury lean, despise
Your clumsy quill, and canker'd heart.

Mark'd for her prey, with vision quick and keen
The gallic genius shall pursue,
Consign your weazon to the guillotine,
And give the dogs their due.

* *See Gazette of the United States of July* 24.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Sally,	Odlin,	Barbadoes
Schr. Industry,	Thatcher,	Boston
Sloop Richmond,	Harden,	N. Providence
La Durade,	Pellisheur,	Virginia
Endeavor,	Smith,	Curracoa

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18/
3 per Cents,	10/
Deferred,	11/
Full shares Bank U. S.	5 [per cent. adv.

War Department,

August 1st, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March last, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans, within the States respectively under the usual regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.*

American Stocks.

THE Resources of the United States of America being, in proportion to their Debt, probably superior to those of any European Government; and they having made ample Provision for the Payment of the Interest of their Stocks, only two Arrangements more seem necessary to make them a very eligible Property to People in this Country; viz.

1st. *To make them transferable in London*; *and*,

2d. *To provide Means for paying the Interest or Dividends, in London, punctually on a certain Day without Expence.*

To accomplish these two Objects, the annexed Declaration is published, and an Office is kept under the Direction of the Trustees, by Mr. *Mark Leavenworth*, where constant attendance is given, for the Purpose of receiving Stock, and making Transfers.

The Dividends will be received in America by the Trustees, and will be paid quarterly by the LONDON and MIDDLESEX BANK, Stratford-place, London, (as mentioned in the Declaration of the Trustees,) on the First Days of January, April, July, and October, without any Deduction.

It is hoped that these Measures will render making Transfers and receiving Dividends as convenient as at the Bank of England, or any other Place. Persons who wish to purchase American Stocks, or to transact any other Business in them, by applying personally at the Office, or by Letter to Mr. *Leavenworth*, will be carefully attended to.

Freeman's-Court, Cornhill, May 16, 1793.

DECLARATION OF TRUST.

WE, GERARD NOEL EDWARDS, SAMUEL SMITH, GEORGE TEMPLER, NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, RICHARD JOHNSON, and JOHN WEDGWOOD, Esquires, Bankers:

At the Request of sundry Persons, have consented and agreed to hold in Trust for them and others, for the Space of Twenty Years, such American Stocks as they shall, from Time to Time, transfer to us. And (Security having been given by us for the Purpose) we engage to receive the Dividends, that may be paid in America, on all such Stock as shall be so transfered to us in Trust, and to pay the same to the several Proprietors, at our Banking-House, in Stratford-place, London, Three Months after we shall have received the same in America, at the Rate of Four Shillings and Six-pence Sterling for each Dollar received, without any Deduction.

For the Purpose of Transfering the said Stock to the Trustees and from Individuals to each other, an Office is opened in Freeman's-Court, Cornhill, where regular Books are kept under our Inspection and Direction. We farther declare that we will transfer to any Person or Persons his, her, or their, Stocks when required so to do.

London, May 15th, 1793.

GERARD NOEL EDWARDS.
SAMUEL SMITH.
GEORGE TEMPLER.
NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.
RICHARD JOHNSON.
JOHN WEDGWOOD.

NEWARK, (N. J.) July 24.

Extract from the Proceedings of the PATRIOTIC SOCIETY of the Town of Newark, for promoting objects of Public Utility. July 18, 1793.

SPECIAL MEETING.

THE President informed the Society that a special meeting had been called, for the purpose of considering what relief could be afforded by the inhabitants of this town, towards a large number of French citizens arrived at Baltimore from Cape-Francois in a very distressed situation.

On motion, unanimously Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the inhabitants of this town with a subscription for the relief of the distressed citizens of Cape-Francois—And that the amount of the said subscription shall be received in inspected Shoes, to be remitted to the order of the French Minister, and to be disposed of by him in such manner as he shall judge most beneficial for the said citizens.

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Macwhorter, the Rev. Uzal Ogden, William Peartree Smith, Esq. and John Pintard, be a committee for the above purpose.

Mr. Boudinot from the general committee for promoting Useful Manufactures, laid the following report before the Society.

That the Shoemakers in the town of Newark have associated together and formed themselves into a Society, with certain rules and regulations for their government. The principal objects of which are to encourage that increasing branch of manufacture, and to prevent if possible the sale of bad shoes, which is so destructive to the whole branch, and must in the end destroy it if not remedied. The Shoemakers wish the aid of this Society to give efficiency to their measures as far as may be in its power.—Your committee therefore submit the following resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, That this Society will use their utmost endeavors to aid and assist the association of Shoemakers in the town of Newark.

2. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the said association, not to dispose of any men's shoes of the value of six shillings and upwards, nor of any women's shoes of the value of five shillings and upwards, unless the same are inspected by the committee to be appointed for that purpose.

3. *Resolved*, That there be annually chosen by this Society a committee to inspect and stamp the shoes offered for sale and made in Newark. And that Stephen Hays and Joseph Case be the committee for the present ensuing year, who shall take and subscribe an oath for the faithful performance of their trust, which shall be filed with the secretary of this Society.

4. *Resolved*, That the said committee be directed to form some mode or device for stamping or marking the shoes by them inspected, so as to prevent imposition on purchasers abroad. And that the said Committee stamp no men's shoes of neats leather under the value of six shillings New-York currency, nor no women's shoes of said leather under the value of five shillings said currency; nor stamp any calf or goat skin shoes under the value of one dollar.

5. *Resolved*, That the sum of one farthing be allowed to the said committee for each pair of shoes they shall inspect.

6. *Resolved*, That this Society will take measures to have these resolutions made known in the different parts of the continent that trade in our shoes.

Which report was read and adopted.

*** *The several Printers throughout the United States, who are friends to the promotion of Domestic Manufactures, are requested to insert the foregoing report and resolutions in their respective papers.*

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, proposes publishing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it interesting as a Daily Publication, it shall contain foreign and domestic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Essays and Observations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Also a summary of the proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislature of this State:—with a sketch of Congressional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy size; but a larger size shall be substituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained, the Publication shall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be published twice a week as usual.—Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by the Public's humble servant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobson, at the Stone House—by other persons who are in possession of Subscription papers, and by the Editor at his house, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

Philadelphia, July, 1793.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of six per cent on the amount of the first instalment, and of one per cent per month, on the sums paid towards the second and third instalments, calculating from the first day of the month following that in which these payments were made. The Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Representatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119, South Front-Street) at any time after the 7th inst.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much dispersed throughout the United States, the Printers in the several States are requested to give the above a place in their newspapers.*

RULES

To be observed in transacting Business with the

Insurance Company

OF NORTH-AMERICA.

1st. ALL orders for Insurance must be given in writing, signed by the applicant; and as minute a description of the vessel is expected, as the person ordering the insurance can give, respecting her age, built, how found and fitted, and whether double or single decked.

2d. All policies will be ready for delivery in twenty-four hours after the order for insurance is accepted at the office, and the policy must be taken up in ten days.

3d. Notes, with an approved endorser, for all premiums, must be given in ten days, payable as follows:

For American and West-India risques, in three months after the date of the policy.
For European risques, in six months.
For India and China risques, in 12 months.
For risques by the year, in eight months.
For risques for six months, in four months.
And for risques for any lesser time, in three months.

4th. Losses will be paid in *ten days* after proof and adjustment; but if the note given for the premium shall not have become due within that time, the amount of it shall, nevertheless, be deducted from the loss to be paid.

The Insurance Company of North-America hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that, agreeably to the above rules, they are ready to receive all orders for insurance, which may be addressed to them, accompanied with directions to some responsible house in Philadelphia for the payment of the premiums within the time limited.

In case the risques offered shall be approved, the insurance shall be immediately effected; otherwise notice shall be given, either by answer to the person applying, or to his agent, in Philadelphia, as may be ordered.

By order of the Directors,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 3. 4w

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793 ep12w

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt* may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the above-named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, strait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

Madame DOUTTE, wife of M. DOUTTE, an inhabitant du quartier de Vallieres, lost her husband in the disasters of the Cape on the 20th June last. She is ignorant of his fate—She requests that those who may have it in their power to give her any information respecting her husband, would send it to the house of Mrs. HUDSON, High-street, Baltimore, where she resides, or to Madame QUANTE, in the same street.—*A re-publication of the above by the several printers is requested.*

FOR SALE, BY

MATHEW CAREY,
At his Store, No. 118. Market-Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January, 1787, to its termination in December, 1792, in twelve volumes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nineteen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the President of the United States, respecting this work, is as follows:

"I believe the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety.* If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design of rescuing public documents from oblivion—I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, or one MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT."

June 5.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Esquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Washington*, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost			50,000
1 Cash Prize			25,000
1 ditto			20,000
1 ditto			15,000
1 ditto			10,000
2 ditto	5,000	are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000		10,000
20 ditto	500		10,000
100 ditto	100		10,000
200 ditto	50		10,000
400 ditto	25		10,000
1,000 ditto	20		20,000
15,000 ditto	10		150,000
16,737 Prizes		Dollars	350,000
33,263 Blanks			
50,000			

By this scheme *at least* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expence must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *something more than par:* In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn againstit its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleston, South-Carolina; *Gideon Denison*, Savannah; Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March, 61793.

Hercule De Sercey,

From Leogane, Island of St. Domingo,

MAKES and sells all sorts of Mugs, Jacks, Porringers, Cups, Stew-Pans, Lamps, &c. in Tin, plain or japanned—He also mends old tin work. As he works cheap, he hopes for the public encouragement.

No. 23, Race-street, near Front-street.
June 22.

HERCULE DE SERCEY,

DE Leogane, Isle de St. Dominque, travaille en fer Blanc, de toute sorte de manieres a commande et a bon marche.

A Philadelphie, ce 22 Juin, 1793.
No. 23, Race-street, pres Front-street.

☞ THE Post-Masters and other persons who may collect Subscriptions for the *Gazette of the United States*, on the terms proposed in the address published in our last, are requested to forward their orders for the papers by the first of November next.

Philadelphia, August 3.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26. 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclusively, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1794. both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, & at Pittsburgh, York-town & Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said river Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the said river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

9 At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the month of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the said rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami river of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said river Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19 At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash river, and from the mouth of the said Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23 At any place or places on the East side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the said Wabash to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tenessee to Oeochappo or Bear Creek, on the said river, inclusively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Nashville, on the said river, and at Nashville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
One quart of salt,
Mwo quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least 3 months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part only.